



PROCEEDINGS
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FIVE NEW BIRDS FROM RIO CHIQUITO, TACHIRA,
VENEZUELA AND TWO EXTENSIONS OF RANGES
FROM COLOMBIA

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The Hacienda La Providencia, base of operations for this collection, is situated in an extensive subtropical forest at an altitude of 1800 meters in the southwestern corner of the State of Táchira, four miles southeast of the town of Santa Ana (appearing on the 1,000,000 map of the American Geographical Society) and eighteen miles northeast of the Páramo de Tamá. From there a trail was cut to an altitude of 2300 meters.

Besides the new subspecies described, we extend the ranges of one genus and one species from Colombia to Venezuela and discuss the status of three subspecies.

We wish to thank the Curators of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, American Museum of Natural History, Carnegie Museum and Chicago Natural History Museum for access to the collections in these institutions.

Specimens listed are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, unless otherwise specified. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," 1912. Wing measurements are of the chord.

Pauxi pauxi pauxi (Linné)

In 1955¹ we identified a specimen from Burgua, southwestern Táchira, as *P. p. gilliardi* (Wetmore and Phelps),² thus extending the range of that subspecies from the Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, to the southern slopes of the Andes in the Orinoco watershed.

Since then, Hermano Nicéforo María has sent to us for identification 14 casques of the species from Colombia from the region of the headwaters of the Río Sarare³, which flows into the Apure River. These correspond to *P. p. pauxi* and we found our Burgua specimen inseparable from them. Consequently *gilliardi* appears confined to the Perijá Mountains in Zulia and on their western slopes in Colombia.

¹Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 68, p. 48, May 20, 1955.

²Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, No. 5, p. 142, 1943.

³Hermano Nicéforo María. Una Nueva Crácida para la Avifauna Colombiana, *Caldasia*, No. 32, pp. 177-184, Sept. 20, 1955.

Porphyryla flavirostris (Gmelin)

Fulica flavirostris Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 600, 1789. (Cayenne.)
1 ♂, 3 ♀, Jobure, Terr. Delta Amacuro.

These specimens extend the range of the species to Venezuela from the Guayanas and Brazil. They were collected in February and March, 1950

There is also a specimen, of undetermined sex, in the American Museum of Natural History, from the mouth of the Río Chanaro, Río Caura, Bolívar.

Veniliornis dignus abdominalis, new subspecies

Type: From Río Chiquito, Hda. La. Providencia, Táchira, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 61123, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected January 27, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *V. d. baezae* Chapman, of Ecuador, but differs from both *baezae* and *V. d. dignus* (Sclater and Salvin) of southern Colombia by paler abdomen, more lemon tint, less yellowish; differs from *dignus* additionally by less prominent barring on upper tail-coverts, wider and darker barring on breast, these bars being brighter and more sharply defined; differs additionally from *baezae* by longer bill.

Range: Known only by two specimens, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, from southwestern Táchira in forests in the Subtropical Zone at 1800 meters.

Description of Type: Top of head and nape Spectrum Red merging into the Scarlet-Red of sides of neck; back olivaceous, more yellowish on rump, with blotches of red, thickest anteriorly; upper tail-coverts olivaceous with feathers tipped with olivaceous buff except posterior ones which are tipped with reddish; post-ocular white superciliary stripe extending to neck; forehead grayish except the very center; lores and malar stripe whitish; auricular region dusky olivaceous; Chin dusky with fine greenish white markings posteriorly; posterior abdomen immaculate Naples Yellow; under tail-coverts yellowish white barred with dusky. Remiges Bone Brown; outer webs of outermost two primaries brownish; rest of remiges and upper wing-coverts more golden than Buckthorn Brown; median coverts with two rows of buffy white shaft streaks and some reddish tips to the feathers; under wing-coverts olivaceous and pale yellowish towards bend of wing, the rest, and axillaries, Maiz Yellow. Tail Bone Brown; outermost rectrices lacking, the following ones and the outer webs of the next ones barred with pale buffy olive.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "olivaceous"; iris "reddish chestnut." Wing, 98 mm.; tail, 56; exposed culmen, 20.5; culmen from base, 22; tarsus, 18.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color. Size similar to *dignus*. Range of measurements: one adult male (type)—wing, 98 mm.; tail, 56; culmen from base, 22; one adult female—wing, 99; tail, 63; culmen from base, 21. Measurements of *dignus*: three adult males—wing, 94-95 (94.7); tail, 55-57 (56); culmen from base, 21.5-22.5 (22); one adult female—wing, 97; tail, 56; culmen from base, 21. Measurements of *baezae*: two adult males—wing, 97-100 (98.3); tail, 53-55 (54);

culmen from base, 20; three adult females—wing, 94-100 (98.3); tail, 53-57 (54.7); culmen from base, 19-20 (19.3).

The bill of *baezae* is shorter than that of *dignus* and *abdominalis*, without overlap.

A pair of outer rectrices is missing on both of our specimens.

The female differs in having the top of head dusky brown instead of red and the under parts paler yellow.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Caldas, Colombia, more than 400 kilometers away.

Specimens Examined

V. d. abdominalis.—VENEZUELA: Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

V. d. dignus. COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, Cauca, 1 ♂⁴, 1 ♂⁵, 2 ♀⁴; San Antonio, 1 ♂⁴; Espinal, Valle, 1 ♂⁵; Bitaco, 1 ♀⁶; Laguneta, Caldas⁵, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; La Leonera, 1 ♀⁶; Sancudo, 1 ♂⁶; Buena Vista, Huila, 1 ♂⁵; La Candela, 1 ♂⁵; Mayasquer, Nariño, 1 ♂⁵; Ricaurte, 1 ♂⁵; Guayaacán, 1 ♂⁵; "Colombia," 1 ♂⁷; El Roble, Quindío Andes, 1 ♂⁴; Cordillera Pax⁵, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Churu Yacu, 1 ♀⁵.

V. d. baezae.—EDUADOR:⁴ Baeza, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Macas region, 1 ♂.

Campylorhamphus pusillus tachirensis, new subspecies

Type: From Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 61154, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected January 28, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *C. p. pusillus* (Selater) from Colombia and Ecuador but differs from all races of *C. pusillus* by being more olivaceous, less brownish, especially on under parts.

Range: Known from the Sierra de Perijá on the extreme north-western boundary with Colombia and in southwestern Táchira, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1800 to 2175 meters.

Description of Type: Crown duskier than Raw Umber, browner on nape and sides of head; feathers of crown, nape and sides of head with Ochraceous Buff, tear shaped, shaft markings; back Argus Brown, the feathers with fine long buffy whitish shaft stripes; rump and upper tail-coverts nearest to Burnt Sienna; chin pale buffy, a broad median streak dull brownish; rest of under parts Snuff Brown; elongated pale buffy shaft spots on throat merging into long thin shaft stripes on breast, sides and flanks which become more indistinct on abdomen; posterior abdomen, thighs and under tail-coverts immaculate. Wings russet; margins of more outer primaries grayish; inner webs of primaries, apically, dusky; lesser upper wing-coverts with very faint buffy shaft lines; under surface of remiges pinkish salmon; under wing-coverts and axillaries Apricot Buff. Tail Auburn, paler on under surface; shafts of rectrices dark brown on upper surface, buffy brown on lower.

⁴Specimens in American Museum of Natural History.

⁵Specimens Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

⁶Specimens Carnegie Museum.

⁷Specimens Chicago Natural History Museum.

Bill (in life) "blackish brown"; feet "olivaceous"; iris, "brown." Wing, 97 mm.; tail, 95; exposed culmen, 52, culmen from base, 55; tarsus, 22.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Size similar to *C. p. pusillus*. Range of measurements: two adult males (inc. type)—wing, 95-97 mm.; tail, 94-95; culmen from base (1), 55; four adult females—wing, 95.5-99 (97.6); tail, 88-92 (90.2); culmen from base (2), 52-57 (54.5); Measurements of *C. p. pusillus*: four adult males—wing, 99-103 (101); tail, 92-96 (93.2); culmen from base, 53-56 (54.5); three adult females—wing, 90-101 (95.3); tail (2), 86-95 (90.5); culmen from base, 54-57 (56).

A juvenal specimen with short (black) bill and tail, and all rectrices and remiges with extensive sheaths is similar to adults but is more olivaceous in color with lighter colored wings and tail and uropygium less extensively rufous.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Cundinamarca, Colombia, distant more than 400 kilometers.

Specimens Examined

*C. p. borealis*⁴.—COSTA RICA: Aquinares, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Binis, 1 (?); La Estrella de Cartago, 1 ♀; El Pozo, 1 ♂; Bonilla, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Cariblanco de Sarapique, 1 ♀; Agabar de Cartago, 1 ♀. PANAMÁ: Boquete, Chiriquí, 1 ♂; Bogave, 1 ♀; Chiriquí, 2 (?).

C. p. olivaceus.—PANAMÁ: Río Calovevora, 1 ♀⁴.

C. p. tachirensis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, Río Negro, Perijá, 1 ♀, 1 (?); between Ríos Macoíta and Apón, Perijá, 1 (?); Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 3 ♀, 2 (?) juv.

*C. p. pusillus*⁴.—COLOMBIA: San Antonio, Cauca, 1 ♂; Silencio, 1 ♂; east of Palmira, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Fusagasuga, Cundinamarca, 1 (?); "Bogotá" 4; Barbacoas, Nariño, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: Sumaco Abajo, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Ventana, 1 ♀; Baeza, 1 ♂.

Premnornis guttuligera venezuelana, new subspecies

Type: From Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 61172, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 11, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Similar to *P. g. guttuligera* (Selater) of southern Colombia, Ecuador and Perú but crown darker, more olivaceous, less brownish with blacker squamulations; back more olivaceous with less rufous tint.

Range: Known from southwestern Táchira and the Sierra de Perijá, northwestern Zulia, in forests of the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1800 to 2300 meters.

Description of Type: Forehead light buffy, the feathers margined with dusky, this merging into the Citrine of crown and nape, these feathers margined with dusky giving a squamulated appearance; back Medal Bronze, more Dresden Brown on rump and merging into the Sanford's Brown of upper tail-coverts; upper back with pale buffy shaft streaks, finer ones posteriorly; a post-ocular pale buffy streak; sides of head pale buffy streaked with dusky. Chin buffy whitish, the

feathers very slightly margined with dusky; throat more buffy with indistinct dusky squamulations; breast, sides, and upper abdomen dusky olivaceous with large elongated pale buffy spots; lower abdomen more olivaceous with the shaft streaks narrower and less prominent; flanks and thighs immaculate; under tail-coverts buffy brown faintly barred with dusky. Wings Fuscous; outer vanes of remiges pale brownish, more chestnut on tertials; inner vanes margined with light Ochraceous-Salmon, basally only on primaries, the other ones extensively; primary upper wing-coverts Fuscous; greater and median coverts edged with Medal Bronze and tipped with buffy; lesser coverts Medal Bronze; under wing-coverts and axillaries Pale Orange Yellow. Tail Auburn, paler on under surface.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black, mandible flesh color"; feet "brown"; iris "chestnut brown." Wing, 66 mm.; tail, 69; exposed culmen, 13.5; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 20.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color, the males with slightly longer wings and tail. Size similar to *P. g. guttuligera*. Range of measurements: five adult males, including type—wing, 66-68 (67.3) mm.; tail, 67-70 (69); culmen from base, 16-17.5 (16.9); five adult females—wing, 63-65 (64); tail (4), 64-66 (65); culmen from base, 16-17 (16.3). Measurements of *P. g. guttuligera*: four adult males—wing, 67-73 (69.2); tail, 65-72 (68.7); culmen from base, 16-17 (16.5); two adult females—wing, 62; tail, 61; culmen from base, 15-16 (15.5).

A juvenal specimen differs from the adults in much heavier streaking on upper back; the rump in prominently blotched with pale brown instead of immaculate; the markings on under parts are darker buff and the lower abdomen is more heavily marked.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Cundinamarca, Colombia, distant more than 400 kilometers.

Specimens Examined

P. g. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, 14 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♂ juv., 10 ♀, 3 (?). 2 (?) juv.; Cerro Pejochaina, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, 1 ♂; between ríos Macoita and Apón, Sierra de Perijá, 1 ♀.

*P. g. guttuligera*⁴.—COLOMBIA: Sabía, Cundinamarca, 1 ♂; Coachi, 1 (?); Aguadita, 1 ♂; El Bardío, 2 (?); Cunday, 1 (?); Anolaima, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 2 (?); La Palma, Huila, 1 ♂; San Antonio, Cauca, 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀. ECUADOR: Pappacta, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀; Sumaco Abajo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ♀ juv.; Baeza, 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀; Sabanilla, 1 (?) juv. PERÚ: Idma, 1 ♂; Chaupe, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chelpea, 1 ♀; La Legia, 1 ♂.

Syndactyla subalaris olivacea, new subspecies

Type from Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, Venezuela; 1900 meters. No. 61179, Phelps Collection. Adult male collected February 7, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *S. s. striolata* (Todd) but differs from all races of *S. subalaris* by more olivaceous, less brownish, under parts; from *striolata*, of the States of Lara and Barinas and from eastern

Colombia, differs additionally by darker, more blackish brown, mantle and darker brown top of head.

Range: Known from southwestern Táchira, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1150 (Cerro El Teteo) to 1900 (Río Chiquito) meters.

Description of Type: Top of head darker than Raw Umber, the feathers with pale buffy fine shaft streaks, broader on forehead; nape and upper back Blackish Brown, the feathers with prominent long whitish shaft streaks; lower back Prout's Brown with fine whitish shaft lines; lower rump and upper tail-coverts darker than Burnt Sienna; lores grayish; sides of head and neck dusky olivaceous spotted and streaked with pale buffy. Chin immaculate Naples Yellow; rest of under parts Medal Bronze the throat, breast and sides and upper abdomen broadly streaked with buffy white; lower abdomen and flanks more finely lined; under tail-coverts Medal Bronze streaked with pale buffy, the apical part of more central coverts largely rufous. Remiges Bone Brown, the outer webs and all of inner tertials Prout's Brown; inner webs of remiges Salmon Buff, basally only on more outermost; upper wing-coverts Prout's Brown, primary ones tipped with dusky forming a patch; lesser coverts with some fine buffy shaft lines and some dusky areas along shafts; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ochraceous-Salmon. Tail Chestnut, paler on under surface.

Bill (in life) "black, greenish gray base"; feet "olivaceous"; iris "dark." Wing, 86 mm.; tail, 80; exposed culmen, 18; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 21.

Remarks: Size similar to *striolata*. Range of measurements: four adult males, including type—wing 86-91 (88) mm.; tail (2), 80-83 (81.5); culmen from base, 20-22 (21). Measurements of *striolata*: two adult males—wing, 84-88 (86); tail, 80, culmen from base, 20; five adult females—wing, 79-90 (84); tail, 75-82 (79.6); culmen from base, 20-21 (20.4).

Description of juvenal. Ours have a smaller bill; the light markings on upper parts are more ochraceous and the uropygium is olivaceous brown instead of rufous; the light marking on under parts are heavily washed with ochraceous especially the breast and throat; and the chin is speckled with dusky instead of immaculate.

Specimens Examined

*S. s. lineata*⁴.—COSTA RICA: 25. PANAMÁ: Boquete, Chiriquí, 3 ♂; Volcán, 2 ♂; "Chiriquí," 2.

*S. s. subalaris*⁴.—COLOMBIA: Antioquia, 1 ♂; Salencio, Cauca, 1 ♂; La Gallera, 1 (?); Lomitas 2 (?); San Antonio, 1 (?); Cerro Munchique, 1 (?); Río Cauca, 1 ♀; Jiménez, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: western Ecuador, 15.

S. s. striolata.—VENEZUELA: Anzoátegui, Lara, 1 ♀ (type)⁶: Altamira, Barinas, 1 ♀; COLOMBIA: La Palmita, Santander⁶, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cachiri, 1 ♂⁶; Buena Vista, Cundinamarca, 1 ♀⁴; La Candela, Huila, 2 ♀⁴.

S. s. olivacea.—VENEZUELA: Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, 5 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀, 1 ♂ juv., 1 (?) juv; Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, 1 ♂.

S. s. mentalis.—ECUADOR: east Ecuador, 6⁴.

S. s. calligata.—PERÚ: Chaupe, 2 ♀⁴.

Grallaricula cucullata venezuelana, new subspecies

Type: From Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 61222, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 2, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (On deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Similar to *G. c. cucullata* (Selater) from the Central and Western Andes of Colombia and from the "Bogotá" region, but differs in having a strong olivaceous wash across breast instead of grayish brown; lower abdomen and lower tail-coverts pale yellowish instead of whitish.

Range: Known from two specimens from the type locality in southwestern Táchira, in the forest of the Subtropical Zone at 1800 meters.

Description of Type: Top of head and lores Amber Brown with olivaceous tint towards nape; sides of head Sudan Brown; nape narrowly olivaceous; back and rump yellower than Saccardo's Olive; upper tail-coverts tinted with Dresden Brown. Throat Ochraceous-Tawny; a white patch between throat and breast; breast Buffy Citrine merging into the grayish olive of sides and flanks; abdomen whitish, slightly creamish posteriorly; thighs Ochraceous-Tawny; under tail-coverts pale buffy. Wings Bone Brown; outermost primaries margined with grayish; other remiges margined with brownish olive, more rufous on tertials; inner vanes of remiges margined internally with pale Ochraceous-Salmon; wing-coverts lightly margined with brownish olive; bend of wing, under wing-coverts and axillaries mixed Ochraceous-Tawny and dusky. Tail dusky olivaceous, the under surface paler; outer vanes of rectrices Madal Bronze.

Bill (in life) "orange yellow"; feet "greenish"; iris "dark." Wing, 66 mm.; tail, 31 exposed culmen, 13; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 25.

Remarks: Size similar to *cucullata*. Range of measurements: one adult male (type), as above; one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 30; culmen from base, 16. Measurements of *cucullata*: two adult males—wing, 67-69 (68); tail, 23-27 (25); culmen from base, 16-16.5 (16.3); one adult female—wing, 67; tail, 29; culmen from base, 15; one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 69; tail, 28; culmen from base, 15.5.

The specimen of the new race, of undetermined sex, has rusty margins to the upper wing-coverts which might indicate immaturity, although otherwise it is similar to the type. As the species is not known from the eastern Andes of Colombia nearer than "Bogotá," these two specimens represent a considerable extension of range; de Schauensee⁸ says it is a rare species. It is not represented in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, Carnegie Museum or Chicago Museum of Natural History.

Specimens Examined

G. c. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, southwestern Táchira, 1 ♂ (type), 1 (?).

G. c. cucullata.—COLOMBIA: Riolima, Valle, 1 (?)⁴; La Candela, Huila, 1 ♂⁴, 1 ♀⁴, 1 ♀⁵, 1 juv. (?)⁵; "Bogotá," 1 (?)⁴.

⁸Birds of Colombia, p. 741, 1950.

The status of *Machaeropterus regulus*

Since Phelps, in "Las Aves de Perijá⁹," in 1943, identified six specimens from La Sabana as *M. r. antioquiae* Chapman, additional material has been collected from new localities and these have changed our knowledge of the distribution of the species in Venezuela.

Phelps and Phelps, Jr., in "Lista de las Aves de Venezuela"¹⁰, p. 133, in 1950, reidentified the Perijá specimens as *M. r. striolatus* (Bonaparte) and added to the previously known range the localities of La Fria, northern Táchira, and Barinitas, northern Barinas.

In 1952, we found the Perijá population different from *striolatus* and described it as *zulianus*¹¹.

During 1953 and 1954 twenty two additional specimens were obtained from the Perijá region and six from Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, in southwestern Táchira. This abundant new material shows that the La Fria and Barinitas populations, as well as that from Cerro El Teteo are also *zulianus* and that *striolatus* seems not to be found in Venezuela.

The subspecies *M. r. obscuristriatus* Phelps and Gilliard¹² appears confined to the type locality, El Vigia, Mérida, as no additional specimens have been collected.

The subspecies *aureopectus* is still only known in southern Bolívar and Territorio Amazonas by the seven specimens enumerated in our "Lista de Aves de Venezuela"¹⁰, p. 134.

Creurgops verticalis Slater

Creurgops verticalis Slater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, p. 73, pl. 132, 1858. (Río Napo, Ecuador.)

3 ♂, 1 ♀, Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira (southwestern); 1800 meters, in forest of the Subtropical Zone.

These specimens extend the range considerably to Venezuela from Colombia in the Departments of Antioquia, Valle, Tolima and Huila. It is not known from the eastern Andes.

These were compared with nine specimens from those Departments, in the American Museum of Natural History. Two of our specimens were collected in January, 1955, and two in February, 1956. The former ones apparently had not moulted as yet and their upper parts are more grayish, less bluish and below they are paler, more buffy, less brownish than the other ones with fresh plumage.

Atlapetes semirufus albigula Zimmer and Phelps

Atlapetes semirufus albigula Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Nov., 1312, p. 21, March 12, 1946. (Seboruco, Táchira, Venezuela.)

After the description of the type, we noted this additional constant diagnostic character, valid against all the other subspecies: an inconspicuous dusky ring around the eye, beyond the eyelid, open posteriorly. This shows clearly on the type and on the other two known specimens (paratypes).

⁹Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 56, p. 309, Sept., 1943.

¹⁰Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 75, March, 1950.

¹¹Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 65, p. 91, August 5, 1952.

¹²Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1153, p. 7, Nov. 26, 1941.

These have been compared with 17 *A. s. zimmeri* de Schauensee¹³ (the race of the Mérida region) in our collection as well as with the specimens of the other subspecies in the American Museum of Natural History.

¹³Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 99, p. 123, 1947. (Río Negro, Boyacá, Colombia.)